

## AMERICA'S ART OPPORTUNITY

JOSEPH PENNELL SAYS IT IS NOW AT HAND.

He Urges the Widest Cooperation to Secure Our Best Representation at the Coming Exhibition in Rome—Tells What It Means for Us as a People.

Joseph Pennell, the American artist, who has come over from England for a short visit, says that if American artists do not get together and make a creditable showing at the International Exhibition of Art and History to be opened in Rome, next March, the United States had better give up trying to pose as a world power. Also, Mr. Pennell adds, this forthcoming exhibition is the first really great art exhibition at which American artists have had a chance since 1900, when the American artists made such an excellent showing in Paris. He says that if something is not done by next spring to substantiate the assertions that are being advanced for American art, our reputation in the field of art will be gone.

Mr. Pennell set forth these views yesterday in an interview. The casual, part-time person who knows that Mr. Pennell received word only yesterday that a medal had been awarded to him at the Buenos Ayres exhibition, might be disposed to think that personally Mr. Pennell had nothing to fear from the comparison of American art with that of other countries, but Mr. Pennell was speaking for American art generally, and not for artists who have achieved, such a degree of reputation that in a sense they are immune from criticism.

"I know there is some reluctance among painters to send their work to Rome because of the damage suffered by works of art that went from this country to Venice last year, as was told in THE SUN," said Mr. Pennell, "in fact I have been told of several. But in spite of this, there are very strong reasons why American artists should get together and send to Rome the very best exhibition that can be collected.

"In the first place, this is the first time Americans have had a chance to send to a big international show since the Paris Exposition of 1900, and the Italians are keen about it. All the trouble that arose about the return of the American pictures from Venice was due entirely to the fact that no definite arrangements had been made regarding the route by which the pictures should be returned.

"I was in London at the time and I arranged for the sending of the pictures of Americans from that city and from Paris, and I also arranged definitely when and how they should be returned. It is no doubt true of a lot of pictures sent from here that frames were found smashed when the pictures were returned, and that the frame of one was saved. It is hard to conceive how this happened, but the smashing often takes place in New York, where customs officers open the cases and then stuff the pictures back as if they were so much hardware. The same thing may happen in other customs houses.

"When I was acting for the United States Government at St. Louis all the pictures that came from London in bond were received at St. Louis all right, and one of the directors of the exposition told me that they were shipped back in good condition. Notwithstanding this when they reached London I was summoned by my packers and told that most of the frames of the pictures had been smashed in the British custom house. So in the case of the American pictures last year I believe whatever injury was done there was caused during their passage through the United States customs.

"Now in regard to the pictures that will be sent from this country to Rome next year we have the assurance of Harrison S. Morris, the American commissioner-general, that these pictures will be sent and returned by a definite route and that he himself is going with them. All the property will be insured, not in Italy, but in the United States.

"But the important matter is that we ought to make the best possible show. Italy is banking on this. Every nation in Europe is going to send its best things, and unless we make the best possible show we can I predict a loss of all the reputation that has been achieved by American art in Europe during the last eleven years. Everybody must hurry up and do things for this will be the most important show for years to come. The show that Hugo Bossinger made in Berlin last summer was very creditable, but it was not complete. There were no black and white works in it except some of Whistler's and mine.

"Here we are going to try to make a complete exhibition. We have got our own building over there, and we have our own jury, which consists of J. W. Alexander, W. M. Chase and J. Alden Weir. I am extremely glad to see that a certain number of artists are invited to send anything they can do.

"Now a great and important point is that it has been a year and a half since I was asked by the Italian Government to take up this thing. They happened to know me, and there was absolutely nobody else to ask. It took me nearly a year before I was able to get going, because the United States Government has absolutely no machinery dealing with exhibitions. Continental countries have their ministries of fine arts, and England, which used to be last of the United States in that respect, of late years has adopted a system which makes the gathering of an exhibition easy. The British Government has an exhibition board, which corresponds to our Department of Commerce and Labor, an exhibitions branch, with a permanent staff and an appropriation, and whenever there is an international exhibition the board considers whether it is the proper thing for England to be represented. Then the commissioner is appointed who arranges the whole business. The board has all facts and details at its disposal, and thus England is quite prepared to cope with any emergency in that line at any time.

"A practical example of what can be done was furnished in the case of the Belgian exhibition when the art section was ruined. The day after the fire occurred was able to send out notices to her artists saying that Belgium had offered the use of another building for the show, and within a month the English were able to open another exhibition. Here such a thing would be absolutely impossible.

commissioners, one for the Rome exhibition and the other for the Exposition of Applied Arts in Rome next year, and they are not working together.

"In Rome Carrere & Hastings are putting up a gallery of our own. This Government applied so late for space that they were cut out of the architectural competition. That is because we have no exhibition machinery. But our pavilion is already finished. I received yesterday the proof of a circular from the State Department similar to one that was sent out nine months ago by the British commissioner. I received it at that time in an invitation from the commissioner to exhibit in the British section because I live in London, and as much as six weeks ago I got another communication from the commissioner reminding me that he had not heard from me in regard to his invitation and asking me to contribute certain definite works. Sargent and Abbey and every other American painter in London, you may be sure, got similar invitations. I don't think one of us will exhibit in the British section, but it all goes to show how slowly we are getting on in this country in regard to anything of this sort.

"Now the invitation to the State Department was sent between April and June, and it came through the Italian Ambassador in Washington. Yet nothing has been done until this fall. The bill of appropriation was not passed by Congress until near the close of the session in the summer, and then no commissioner had been appointed. The British started in to work eighteen months ago. That goes to show how we Americans really lag behind in the matter of art.

"That all American artists should make a stand together at this time is important, and we should labor to get a permanent Government bureau of commission in the exhibition field, because there is no one big exhibition every year. This year in addition to the Brussels show there were exhibitions in Argentina and Chile. The United States was entirely unrepresented in Brussels. Yet nothing of agents for typewriters and peanuts, etc., and it was disgraceful. There was no American art there at all. Argentina and Chile extended invitations to the United States. In Argentina I was invited to show in the British section, but I sent over an individual exhibit as I have been personally invited to do by the Argentine Government. I wrote to Mr. Trask, director of the American section, at Buenos Ayres in August, but he replied that we had no appropriation for black and white, which is really the highest thing we have in art. Some people accuse Abbey and Sargent and myself of not being patriotic, and if we were not the whole fault would be with our country, which takes no interest in art.

"As I said, there are some who say they are not going to exhibit, but this attitude is by no means general. If we don't stand together this time the result will be to bust this country in art. We haven't made one good show since 1900 in Paris. At the Venice show last year we had the offer of a permanent pavilion for \$15,000. The United States Government, that is, we showed no disposition to take up the offer, but the moment the English heard about it they came and presented it to his Government.

"If our Government is going to be a world power it has got to go in for that sort of thing. I know there is enormous encouragement for art here private encouragement. I mean but the man who makes a big reputation in Europe can by this means achieve a much bigger reputation at home.

"As for the report that the cholera scare in Italy will affect the Rome exhibition, that, in my opinion, amounts to nothing at all. Certainly when cholera there is in Italy at the present time will all be over by the spring."

**WANT \$100,000 FOR MISSIONS.**  
Methodists Ask for Half of This Sum for Work at Home.

After asking the Methodist churches of America for \$2,000,000 to be spent on home missions and Methodist Church extension next year, the committee on these matters, which includes all of the Methodist Bishops, adjourned last night, the sessions in this city lasting since Thursday. The sum of \$1,500,000 is asked from the churches and \$500,000 from Methodist Sunday Schools. Foreign mission interests are also asking for \$2,000,000. The sum of \$900,000 is asked for church extension.

Appropriations were made at a late hour giving away \$70,000 to the various home fields and allowing for the disposal of additional sums should they be raised. For church extension \$135,000 was named. The other appropriations covered a large number of fields, including \$25,000 for Porto Rico and smaller sums to almost every conference in the whole country. It was explained that in the West in many cases ministers are working on \$200 to \$300 a year (one man said yesterday that when he began a few years ago he supported a wife and two children on \$315 a year). In western Kansas, where crops failed, Methodist ministers have been stuck by people, often living on what their friends sent them from the East.

The aged Bishop Walden yesterday expressed regret that the circuit rider has passed away. He said when he was a young man in some parts of southern Ohio riders visited rural communities and had as many as fifteen preaching places. Efforts to combine the work of the circuit riders in strategic sections as large as possible. Some of these have failed and Methodism has lost. He said it would not regain its ground till the circuit rider came in again.

The head of the Porto Rico work reported that when the United States took over the island twelve years ago only 10 per cent of the people could read. To-day there are more than 2,000 public schools on the island, 120,000 teachers, of whom 1,500 are native, 1,000 children enrolled and as many more in the schools. Completion of school houses now building. Methodism ten years ago had no footing. Now it has 219 churches and 10,000 members.

The missionary from Hawaii reported the building of the Intercean Institute, with a college for girls costing \$150,000 and a like one for boys costing the same.

**FINED FOR SUBWAY SMOKING.**  
Though Brede Says He Was Merely Chewing a Dead Cigar.

Carl C. Lantz, a manufacturer of 552 West 148th street, acting as a police officer, took John H. Brede to the West Side police court yesterday and charged him with smoking in the 145th street station of the subway. Brede lives at 794 Nostrand avenue. Brede said this man offered me when I rebuked him for smoking, said Lantz. "He said I was no good and that he'd met others like me of his cigar died half an hour before he entered the station and that he was merely chewing the stub. He argued and argued and so to end the matter peacefully I suggested that we come here to court and let you settle it," said Brede.

"Well, I'll have to fine you a dollar. He said you were puffing the cigar," ruled the Magistrate.

## BREEZE FROM BISHOP QUAYLE

CHRIST, NOT JEFFERSON, MADE OUR "DECLARATION."

The Thing for Any Man to Do, Finding Himself Anywhere Else, Is to Pack His Grip and Come to America. Methodism a Maker of Americans.

The Christian cause in America was the topic at the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday, and the chief speaker was Bishop Quayle, who lives when at home, which he said was not often, in Oklahoma. The Bishop said he was a Manxman born, not a Methodist.

"Presiding at a recent conference out West," said he, "one leader was a German, another was a Dane, a third was a Frenchman and a fourth was an Irishman, and I said that having so much good yeast from so many places we ought to be able to bake bread enough for the nations, good Christlike, honest weight bread."

"In spite of all its badness, America has become a world spiritual power," observed the Bishop, and then he added: "We are not in the business of making Methodists, desirable products as they are. We are making Americans, and you can't make a really valuable American unless you make him a Christ man. Methodism is merely the workshop."

So great was the enthusiasm and so vast the crowd that the conclusion was the singing of "America." The Oklahoma Bishop, a breeze from the West, kept the company in a roar twenty of the twenty-five minutes he had the platform. "Christians must take America in hand and keep it from going to the devil," he said. "When they do so, then we must take the whole world, America included, to Christ. Nobody is to blame for having been born in the Isle of Man, in Germany, in Ireland, but the thing for any man to do, finding himself there, is to pack his grip and come to America."

Thomas Jefferson did not write the Declaration of Independence. It is a mistake to say he did. Jesus Christ wrote it. I preached so many times yesterday I cannot remember all the places or all I said. But wherever I preach, whether in New York or New Mexico, I find just folks. New Yorkers will do more style and use more big words than folks do out West, but we ought to quit fooling around about our State and go to learn to talk American. We ought not to talk Japanese even if we were born in Japan, or Spanish if we were born in Spain, but all of us, if we were born, ought to learn to talk American. The sooner we learn American and speak it the sooner Hungarians do the same, the better for them and for us.

"What a race we are making! I'd like to live 300 years to see what will do. Wouldn't it be fun to be mixed up in such a fracas? And isn't it fun to be here now—now, when everybody from everywhere is going into the national kettle where Brother Jonathan, who is a Methodist, is making American mush?"

"When you go into a crowd don't wear a Methodist year book on your shirt front. He serves the Methodist Episcopal Church best who serves Jesus Christ best. Another speaker was the Rev. Dr. Arthur Forbes, corresponding secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. He asked that as much as given, dollar for dollar, to missions at home as is sent to missions abroad and declared he could not understand how enthusiasm could be worked up for China when it could not be for Chinese in San Francisco. It was glorious, he said, to raise \$300,000 for Africans in Africa as American Methodists had just done, but there are many millions of Africans in America and the same American Methodists are doing little for them. He believed in missions abroad, he said, but he also believed in missions at home.

## CABLE COMPANIES' DISPUTE.

Mr. Clapperton Makes More Assertions About Western Union's Plans.

The controversy between the Western Union and the Commercial Cable companies as to which brought about a rate reduction and also as to the alleged effort of the Western Union to combine with English cable companies brought out this statement by Mr. Clapperton, vice-president of the Commercial Cable Company. "I have read the replies of both Mr. Vail and Col. Clowry to my statement that Mr. Vail was in Europe last summer and Mr. Hall is now in Europe for the purpose of combining the Western Union with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, but is meeting with obstacles in the District of Columbia Cable Company. I guess that no one on the other side of the water would care to deny that Mr. Vail and Mr. Hall had been in Europe for the purpose of bringing about that combination in opposition to the Commercial Cable Company.

Mr. Vail's proposed combination has been the common talk of financial London for nearly six months last past."

## FINDS IT A HARD ONE TO PRETEND DENIESTY UNDER.

Harry David Aszeroff, a dentist, of 320 East Eighty-seventh street got permission from Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday to change his name to Asgeroff, because he can't establish a proper dental practice as Aszeroff. The dentist said that his family bears a title of nobility in Russia, an honor bestowed upon few Jewish citizens, because one of his ancestors was named "Honorary Citizen of Gorky Province of Mohiles after the Crimean War, which exempts all members of the family from taxation and gives them certain rights to which other Jews are not entitled."

Aszeroff said that for the sake of his family and himself he is willing to renounce all his rights and privileges from the Russian Government.

**CONVENTION OF STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.**  
ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14. Several hundred women from all parts of the State arrived here to-day to attend the annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be in session at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in this city all the week.

Warren E. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, delivered the principal address yesterday. Other speakers at the convention will be Homer Folke of New York, Dean T. F. Crane of Cornell University and a number of prominent women.

The delegates will visit Cornell University, be entertained at an organ recital in Sage Chapel and on Friday will be the guests of Mrs. J. G. Schurman, wife of the president of the university.

## The Diary of a Well-Dressed Man

"A good part of the city is riding it's hobby this week at the Horse Show—and its a clothes show too. A Wm. Vogel & Son brown tweed suit of English cut is a mate of those worn in the morning by the best dressed men at the Horse Show."

Brown suits in rough fabrics—in English or regular cut—\$18 to \$40.



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## SUGGESTS FAMILY EXCHANGES

PROF. RICHARDS SUGGESTION OF INTERNATIONAL COMITY.

Would Have a Swapping of Children Between Nations in the Interest of Growth and Peace—Annual Luncheon of the Peace Society for Germans.

Prof. Ernst D. Richard of the German department of Columbia University, speaking at the annual luncheon of the Peace Society at the City Club yesterday, presented the idea of the interchange of members of American and European families in the interests of mutual understanding and education. The idea has been tried out successfully in Europe, he said, and he knew of more than 200 cases where families had swapped sons or daughters in Germany, France and England. He proposed the establishing of a bureau to take charge of the necessary correspondence and references and arrange for the transportation of the young people to be exchanged.

The luncheon was the annual affair which the society gives to lecturers on peace subjects. Prof. Samuel T. Dutton of Columbia, secretary of the society, presented the idea of the interchange of members of American and European families in the interests of mutual understanding and education. The idea has been tried out successfully in Europe, he said, and he knew of more than 200 cases where families had swapped sons or daughters in Germany, France and England. He proposed the establishing of a bureau to take charge of the necessary correspondence and references and arrange for the transportation of the young people to be exchanged.

Prof. Richard amplified his idea about interchange between European and American families. The idea is that Mrs. John Johnson of New York sends her son Alfred to Berlin to live free of charge in the family of Mrs. Katrina Schmidt and Mrs. Katrina Schmidt sends her son Adolph to live free of charge with Mrs. John Johnson. Alfred learns all about Germany and its people, and Adolph learns all about America and its people. The case may be, and Adolph learns all about now, but it is a little chance that either could be ill treated in the opposite family because all would have to do, whichever he was would be to write to mother and tell her to take it out of Adolph or Alfred, as the case might be. Incidentally, the language would be learned of necessity, and the families themselves couldn't help getting something from their visitors.

Prof. Richard mentioned other possibilities of exchange, such as with France for art study. He is the chairman of the peace committee of the National German-American Alliance, and the committee hopes to start soon a bureau to serve as the medium between the families, furnishing references, directions and the like.

The Rev. Frederick Lynch of the Pilgrim Congregational Church presided at the luncheon yesterday. Among some of the guest speakers present were the Rev. David Barnes-Griffith, a Methodist, the Rev. Hamilton Holt, the Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Henry M. Leppinger, Marcus M. Marks, the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, Prof. Paul M. Joseph, the Rev. Charles Nichols, the Rev. J. Pierson, the Rev. R. E. Pierson, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, the Rev. Leighton Williams, F. Stanley Van Eps, Andrew B. Humphrey, Prof. George W. Kirtsey and Louis Lander.

Oscar T. Crosby spoke on the work of the United States peace commission and John A. Stewart on celebrating the centennial anniversary of peace among English speaking nations.

## CHANGES A NOBLE NAME.

Finds It a Hard One to Pretend Deniestic Under.

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## KILLED HIMSELF IN WINNIPEG.

J. C. Lawrence, Once a New Yorker, Shot Himself in a Hotel.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 14. J. C. Lawrence of New York, who used to manufacture soap at 31 Frankfort street, New York city, shot and killed himself in a hotel here on Friday morning. He had registered under the name of W. B. Allen of Hamilton, Ont.

His identity was established through the fact that he had boarded for a time with James Stewart at Carleton street. He received a monthly allowance from New York.

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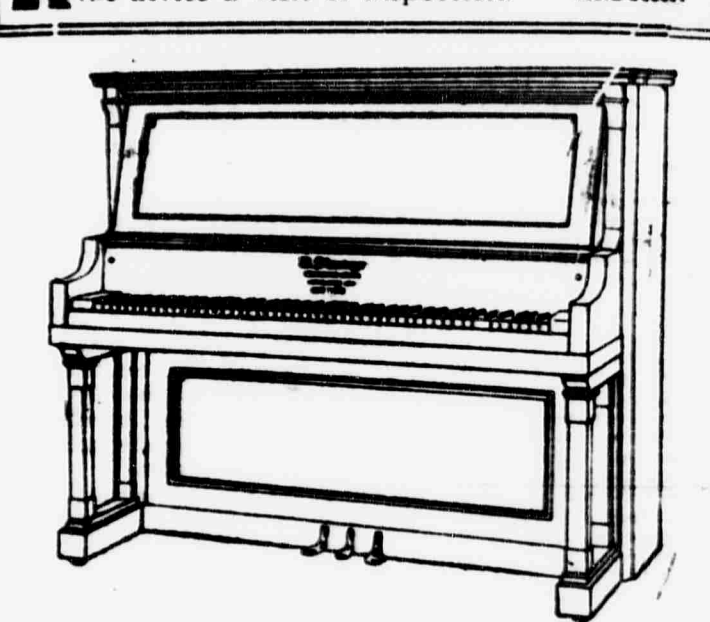
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Terms \$10 Cash, \$5 or more Monthly.

It is certainly a quite unusual occurrence which brings about an opportunity to secure one of these pianos at so much less than the Shoninger price. This opportunity comes in this way.

B. Shoninger & Co., for years at the old lower Fifth Avenue location, saw the many advantages of Gimbel representation and the broader field for operation which 33d Street and Broadway now offers.

This fact induced this famous old piano concern to transfer their entire retail business to us with the understanding that we assume at once the distribution of their retail stock.

To do so quickly we were permitted to offer a limited number of Shoninger pianos at decisive reductions. When we have disposed of these, the Shoninger price will be re-established and we shall continue to present Shoninger pianos in the three latest upright models, selling respectively at \$350, \$385 and \$450, and the Shoninger Player Piano [88-note] at \$750.

However, for the next few days, until the new Shoninger pianos which went on sale yesterday morning are disposed of, the Gimbel prices will be as follows:

\$350 models \$245 and \$265

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A stool to match the style of each piano is included.

We are also offering all the Shoninger pianos which were out on rental and all the "used" instruments in their possession, including the following:

Mahogany, plain panel	\$150 model \$230	Mahogany carved panel	\$150 model \$235
Ebony carved panel	\$150 model \$230	Oak, carved panel	\$150 model \$230
Circassian walnut panel	\$150 model \$210	Ebony, carved panel	\$150 model \$210
Mahogany plain panel	\$150 model \$210	Ebony, fancy model	\$150 model \$195
Oak, dull finish, plain	\$150 model \$210	Mahogany, fancy panel	\$150 model \$215
Oak, dull finish, plain	\$150 model \$195	Walnut, fancy panel	\$150 model \$195
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These instruments have been put in the best possible condition and our judgment dictates this to be a most unusual opportunity of securing a piano of truly artistic merit at a decided advantage in price.

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New upright pianos from \$135 to \$285 and "used" upright pianos from \$95 to \$185.

Terms \$10 cash and \$5 in monthly payments.

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## French Prints, Gilt Frame, \$1

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Main Floor.

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